

THE HERALD.

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Y THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 94 1/2.
Lead, 4.25.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Cerkam in San Francisco.

Light snow followed by fair weather; cooler.

HEAR THE BELLS, merry bells!

THE POSTAL telegraph will be welcome.

OVER TWENTY-ONE thousand persons were killed in India by snakes. That's the place for bi-choride of gold.

If you have packages to send by mail or express, remember to get them in early, as the clerks are very busy at both ends of the line.

SENATOR PLUMS was the principal mover in the project to re-inter the remains of General Grant in the national cemetery at Arlington.

IN THE Connecticut municipal elections last week the Democrats had astonishing gains. The outlook has not been so favorable since the war.

THE STORY is repeated that BLAINE is trying to bully Spain into a rumper so as to have a pretext to "seize Cuba." This is an outcome of the mild and friendly reciprocity policy.

A BIG fight is now going on in Ohio between the SHERMAN and FORAKER factions over the organization of the house and senate. The best information attainable is that SHERMAN is sure to win.

NORCROSS, the dynamiter, never drank, smoked, chewed, stayed out late, played cards or made a bet. When vice was in, we wonder, the abstention from which made him such a desperate character!

ELKINS and BLAINE are co-owners of about 50,000 acres of West Virginia iron and coal lands which a certain railroad, now being constructed, will open up. So BLAINE is no dead-head in the enterprise.

THE NEW YORK Herald calls attention to the fact that since it came into power the Republican party has taken every Presidential candidate from the west except when it nominated BLAINE in 1884, who was defeated.

MR. MILLS, we are afraid, is doing his utmost to justify the result of the speaker-ship contest. His refusal to take any place on the ways and means committee, because he can't get the first, is not creditable to his composure of mind.

THE DUCHY of Gotha, Germany, a fine industrial, manufacturing and trading center, point in central Germany, known as Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is so prosperous that a bill has been introduced suspending all taxation for a period of several months.

RICHARD MANFIELD, the celebrated actor, has discontinued the use of lithographs and posters and given orders to confine his advertising exclusively to newspapers. He says it is the people who read the newspapers of the day that have money to spend.

THE ITALIAN government has made what is called a new "modification" of its tariff, which increases the import duty on a variety of American products, but as it does not affect the manufacturers of Yankee land, perhaps our Secretary of State will not apply his reciprocity thumb-screws.

THE RECENT census in Ireland shows that the Roman Catholics number 3,500,000, the Protestant Episcopalians 692,000, and the Presbyterians 446,000. The smaller denominations bring up the Protestants to about one in four of the whole population. We remember when it was one in eight.

A NOTWORTHY link with a great epoch was snapped in October last by the death, at Southampton, of Colonel Hewitt, the last survivor of all the British officers that fought at Waterloo. He was 96 in July last. We believe, however, that two or three of the Dutch officers who were at Waterloo are still alive.

REPRESENTATIVE GRANT, from Santa Rosa, Cal., draws the most congressional mileage, \$1,308 for 3,432 miles. Representative COMPTON, of Laurel, Md., gets \$730. But the difference between what the two pay out for traveling expenses is not shown by these figures. Yet Utah has no business especially to complain.

THE HERALD has before remarked that ex-Speaker HEND has not abandoned his anti-reciprocity views. He is a little chary about expressing them, perhaps, but occasionally he gives them vent. Thus the Chicago Herald quotes him:

So long as our great Secretary of State holds on to Paraguay and Patagonia and Costa Rica, we can afford to give up the House of Representatives. I understand that in some of these countries to which Mr. BLAINE is opening markets the people occasionally wear collars, and in some parts of Brazil they wear shirts on Sunday. It will be a great source of state-manship if Mr. BLAINE secures control of such markets.

NARROW STATEMANSHIP.

There are some remarks made by Representative SPRINGER in a recent interview with a New York World correspondent which disclose a rather deplorable condition of affairs in respect to American state-manship. The topic of conversation was in relation to the course Mr. SPRINGER would pursue in respect to the tariff, providing he should be chosen chairman of the ways and means committee. It will be remembered that Mr. SPRINGER expressed the opinion that "a general revision of the tariff at this session of Congress is impracticable if not impossible." He was, however, of the opinion that a tariff measure should be carefully prepared and introduced early in the next session of Congress.

Meaning a very important result could be accomplished, in his judgment, by the passage of separate bills repealing those portions of the McKinley law which are "most oppressive upon the people and which are most embarrassing to the growth and development of our manufacturing interests." Among the articles the Representative mentioned that in his judgment should be put upon the free list were wool, binding twine, lumber, with some exceptions; iron ore and coal. "In short," said Mr. SPRINGER, "the great need of our industries at the present time is free raw material, and as our manufacturers would be benefited by cheaper material, the consumers of the country would receive corresponding benefit in cheaper necessities of life."

"What would be the prospect of the passage of the separate measure you suggest?" asked the World correspondent. "I cannot say," replied Mr. SPRINGER, "but it seems to me that the Republican Senators in the northwest would be very much embarrassed if they should another bill securing free binding twine to the wheat-growers; and our Republican Senators would find it difficult to explain to their constituents there a fight against free wool."

It is with the matter in this answer that we wish to deal. We have no complaint to make against Mr. SPRINGER; he is merely dealing with facts that exist without either endorsing or condemning them. But it appears from the statements he here makes—and, indeed, it appears from the whole course and conduct of men in political life, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress shape their action on legislative measures not on the broad consideration of what would be beneficial for the country at large, but what would be its effect upon the supposed interests and material prosperity of the little section of country they respectively represent.

Thus, though it would be against a Republican's principles to vote for tariff reduction, if he comes from the wheat-growing sections of the northwest, it is expected that it would very much embarrass him to another a bill securing free binding twine; or, if he comes from New England he would find it difficult to explain to his constituents there a fight against free wool, because it would be to the interest of the farmers of the northwest to have free binding twine, and to the interests of the New England manufacturers to have free wool. It is maintained by all Democrats worthy of the name, and conceded by many Republicans, that our present excessively high tariff needs reducing and newly adjusting. Yet, the moment articles are selected upon which to make the reduction, or to be placed upon the free list, immediately the Representatives and Senators from the districts producing the article protest against reduction of the tariff on that particular article; not because it would not be a benefit to the whole country to place the article upon the free list, but because the objecting Senator or Representative knows not how he would face his angry constituents if he did not support what they esteem their interest by all the arts known to political scheming. The Representatives from the wool-growing sections enter into bargains with those from the iron and steel-producing sections, that if the latter will help them to keep wool off the free list, they in their turn will pledge themselves against reduction of the tariff on steel rails or other iron products. These pledges and counter pledges are made throughout, until it becomes extremely difficult to adjust our tariff laws, and the action of our great national legislature, instead of being directed by the application of economic principles with a view to the general good, is guided by a precarious balancing of local interests that makes legislation fall very far short of providing for the general welfare.

It may be conceded that practical statesmanship is the art of wise compromise; but that does not justify the democracy indulged in to such an alarming extent by our national legislators; for there is a difference between wise compromise and the jugglery that makes an American Congressman pander to the local prejudice of the district which he represents in order to keep his seat in the legislative halls of the nation. It must also be conceded that it is the duty of the respective Representatives in Congress to stand watch and guard over the interests of their constituents. For that purpose were they elected, and it is their duty to do it. But in addition to being representatives of the states or districts from which they come, they are also national Congressmen, with duties to discharge to the whole country as well as to their immediate constituents. There are issues which arise in the course of necessary legislation that require the sacrifice of here and there local interests for the general good; and what our country most needs is a statesmanship that both recognizes that and is broad enough to meet the frowns of an angry constituency that may without reflection, conclude that their interests have been blunderingly sacrificed or wickedly betrayed.

This petty political trickery so skillful in balancing local petty interests, the main view of the small men who practice it being to prolong their respective political lives, may be seen in other things than in tariff legislation. In nothing, perhaps, is it more apparent than in the admission of new states into the Union. If the new state is of the political complexion of the dominant party it is wonderful how very blind to the faults and defects of the proposed new commonwealth that party can be, and how very kind it can be to her virtues. But if the proposed new state is of a contrary political faith to the party in power, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for such a state to get into the Union.

All this we maintain is wrong and is bad policy for either parties or individuals. It is mistaken statesmanship, or rather, no statesmanship at all; and in the end it will lose more than it will gain. It is a place with that economy which the wise man said tended to poverty—the fatal economy which would venture nothing, carelessness that would not embark in enterprises lest it should fail; the astuteness which would wrap the talent in a napkin and hide it in the earth. In the long run, too, the same fate will overtake the party or individual that runs politics on that narrow basis that overlook the hider of the talent in a napkin—that which he hath will be taken from him, and given to him who with more courage and broader views

acted on the broad principles of an enlightened policy. We need broader men in our legislatures, both state and national; men who will look beyond present expediency or mere personal advantages; men who will not be afraid of losing position when they are true to principle. And when we find them, our country will begin to reap the benefits of the wisdom and intelligence of her sons, but not until then.

SENATOR PLUMS.

The death of Senator PRISTON B. PLUMS was an unusually sad one, for he was a growing man intellectually, and his sphere of influence was widening constantly. He was a western man, with all that the term implies; devoted to the people, the interests and the institutions of the west. His education and traditions compelled him to be a Republican, as he was, politically speaking, cradled in the revolution that succeeded the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was in the war, too, and partook of the feeling that animated Kansas soldiers far more, perhaps, than the volunteers from the merely theoretically anti-slavery states. Though during the rebellion the soil of Kansas was not trodden by confederate legions, it was subjected to the predatory border warfare between the "jayhawkers" and the "rough-riders," the "red-leg" guerrillas and the "paw-paw militia," so that the bitterness of civil strife was here better illustrated than "at the front." PLUMS was nineteen years old when he went to Kansas in 1856, and therefore was at the most impressive period of his life. He enlisted in 1862 and rose to a colonelcy, showing there was mettle in him. But whilst enthusiastic and earnest, there was always a composure about PLUMS which commanded respect. He was a good counselor. He was not a trimmer, but he did not follow partisan boasts to all lengths. He shook his head when it finally came to the McKinley tariff, and voted against it. In speeches he remonstrated against the steady encroachments of the protection and money powers of the northeast, urging a policy less sectional and broader. PLUMS believed in the outcome of the great west, and was gradually getting away from that blind fealty to the Republican party which swears by everything it does and uncompulsively obeys its caucus dictates. In this sense his death is a mournful loss to the country, as well as to Kansas. Doubtless he will be succeeded by ISGALLS, who was only a short time ago shelved for his eastern views, and this will be a reaction, for ISGALLS, having taken his punishment, will doubtless signalize his re-entry into the Senate by construing the last popular election in Kansas as a vindication of himself rather than, as it was, a rebuke to the vagaries of the Farmers' Alliance. He will never be to the state what PLUMS was and would have been.

It was only last week that Senator PLUMS, as chairman of the committee on public lands, was remonstrating over the fact that more than three hundred presidential nominations had been confirmed in thirty-five minutes, thus preventing a proper inquiry into their character and fitness. He was thus constantly showing that he rose above partisanship in the performance of his duties, and THE HERALD is sincerely grieved that his good influence is so suddenly cut short.

CLEVELAND AND THE PRESIDENCY.

There never has been any expression by ex-President CLEVELAND since he left the White House of his desire to return. No occupant of the executive office was ever more industrious and painstaking in regard to every detail than he. The country knew it was an immense relief to him to retire from the Presidency with its labors, responsibilities and cares, to the pleasant pursuits of private life, where in the bosom of his family he might enjoy the rest he had earned so well. Nothing could add further to his honors, for not even a re-nomination was necessary to convince him of the admiration and regard in which he stood before the people. On every occasion of his appearance in public, and by all the tokens by which popular esteem can be measured, he has stood where CHANCEY M. DREWE in a speech to a great company placed him, "the greatest living American." Therefore to GAOVER CLEVELAND another term of the presidency could bring no fresh honors or distinction, and these sentiments he has recently expressed to Senator CAYLOR, of Kentucky, who returned to Washington a few days since from a visit to the ex-President at Lakewood. As reported by the Senator, his words in effect were:

"I have the welfare of the Democrat party at heart. I desire to see our principles triumph, but I do not wish to see the presidential nomination again, and I shall take steps, if necessary, to prevent such action by the convention. I have been President. My ambition is satisfied. I have a wife and a little daughter. My domestic life is complete and happy. I cannot bring myself to the prospect of public office. My income from the practice of my profession is ample for all my needs. Nothing but a strong sense of duty could induce me to think of accepting a nomination. And I do not think the conditions will develop that way. No, I am not a candidate, and I am not willing to accept the nomination."

ELKINS' APPOINTMENT.

As might have been expected, the appointment of "STEVE" ELKINS to be secretary of war has stirred up a hornet's nest in the Republican party. Precedent and courtesy required the immediate confirmation, as there never is any disposition to prevent the President from surrounding himself with advisers of his own choosing. Nevertheless, such a choice as this is regarded as scandalous and one that never would have been made except as the result of a political bargain. The fact is, Mr. ELKINS' record is very bad, is notorious, and could not have been unknown to Mr. HARRISON. His partnership with DORSEY and BRADY in the star route contracts, his connection with the MAXWELL grant, the questionable Spanish land titles, the fur seal contract, etc., have made his name a familiar one in the interior department and the attorney-general's office for a long time. His immense wealth has accumulated rapidly, and not by ordinary processes of fortunate investments. It is understood he has made good use of his acquaintanceship with BLAINE and the knowledge once at Washington in feathering his nest financially, and his boasted influence in politics and the manipulation of conventions has grown out of these shady connections.

JUDGE GRESHAM is said to be very indignant at President HARRISON's appointment of Judge Woods, of Indiana, to the circuit court bench, and some predict that he will not serve with him. It is further predicted that if Woods is confirmed Judge G. will take it as a personal insult from the President. A Republican gentleman of distinction has expressed himself to the Chicago Times, saying that in a decision of Judge GRESHAM in Indianapolis, August 31, 1888, he scored Judge Woods in the severest manner, "imputing to him more than the possibility of corrupt motives in a noted railway case." The Indiana newspapers

are very severe on the President for appointing Woods.

THE INTELLIGENT press of the country, Republican and Democratic, unite in construing the selection of ELKINS for a cabinet position to mean that BLAINE is out of the Presidential race. Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

It is reasonable to believe that Mr. BLAINE is fully resolved not to be a candidate before the convention. The same reasons that led him to decline the nomination in 1888 will still exist in 1892, and there will be added to them certain objections of a personal character that he will not care to disregard. The appointment of Mr. ELKINS prepares the way for such action on his part. He surely does not expect to let his name go before the convention, or he would have said so in answer to some of the earnest requests that have been made in that relation. He is in favor of the re-nomination of President HARRISON, undoubtedly, and will thus formally declare in due season.

DUDLEY, of blocks-of-five distinction, is getting all he wants out of the administration through its retention of RACM, the present commissioner, and Congress is going to overhaul him. The President has appointed to the United States circuit bench Judge Woods, the Indiana "circuit" who prevented an investigation of DUDLEY, and now the Democratic Senators are going to ventilate this appointment. By the end of the present session the probability is that a number of Republican favorites will receive a pretty severe shaking-up.

MR. MILLS is not going to have it all his own way in his contest for the Texas Senatorship. Judge CULBERSON, of the Fourth district, has declined the appointment of inter-state commerce commissioner to make the race, and Mr. CULBERT, the temporary Senator, is also a candidate. Mr. MILLS was cordially supported by the people of the Lone Star state for the Speakership, but there is a feeling somewhere that he displayed bad management in his campaign, and this has lost him strength.

GRIST FROM THE JOKE MILLS.

A satisfied air and a toothpick are inseparable attributes of Senator Blaine.

Blushing is always a vain attempt.—Blaine's Republicanism.

Don't expect to cure political diseases by emulating word hoovers.—Lionel Lincoln.

Man wants the earth, but it is the house-keeper who gets the dust.—Rockwell Post.

We wasn't just fault with the grocery man because he appeals to our grocer selves.—Boston Post.

Young ladies like the press that will print a kiss and leave a good impression. Ten thousand an hour will do.—Galveston News.

It's the woman who has the brown plush saque on who can quickest tell a sea-skin when she sees it on another woman.—Texas Siftings.

"What did you get for your birthday?" "A watch chain." "Where is it?" "Let's see it!" "Can't it's with the watch."—Jeweler's Circular.

"Does dress make the lady?" Well, it is evening dress. There is not enough of that to make more than a good sized infant.—Texas Siftings.

Woe.—"Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives." Van Pelt—"Yes, that's what comes of building flats without an air shaft."—New York Sun.

Mr. P.—"Dorothy, if you will marry me, you shall have the finest pearl necklace I can buy." Dorothy—"O, no; I prefer pearls without price."—Jeweler's Weekly.

"What is the worst story you ever read?" said Snappins. "I don't like to recall it," was the reply. "O, I beg your pardon. One that you wrote yourself."—Washington Star.

All Is Not Well.

From the Sheboygan News.
Secretary Foster is "now out of danger," but the "net cash balance" of the treasury isn't. It is in the last stages of galloping consumption.

An American Product Entirely.

From the Bethlehem Times.
Now that Major McKinley is himself in the clutches of the grip he will see the folly of not raising the tariff on this foreign nuisance so high as to render it prohibitory.

On Time.

From the New York Recorder.
Appropos of babies, God bless 'em, it may interest our lady readers to know that the Astor baby, perhaps the richest in the world, was born precisely eight minutes, thirty days and twelve hours after the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia.

What to Do With John.

From the Springfield Union.
China must build railroads and telegraphs, construct canals and dig over flowing rivers, and engage in a thousand and one interior improvements which will keep labor employed at home. Our best holds in showing the Chinese how to live in their own country. When they can do that they will not be tempted to stray away.

THE SPRING MEDICINE.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-bringing which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN.

Alleviating irritation, removing roughness, whitening and like troubles, there is nothing equal to Wisdom's celebrated Violet Cream.

A WORD TO LADIES.

Ladies who desire a beautiful, clear skin, free from pimples, boils, blotches, and other eruptions, should commence at once to use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. They will also remove the heavy look about your eyes and will cure headache from whatever cause it arises. Remember, you are only required to take one small pill at bedtime, which is coated with pure sugar, and will not grip or produce any unpleasant sensation. Sold at 25 cents by druggists.

In just 24 hours J. V. S. relieves constipation and sick headaches. After it gets the system under control an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to W. H. Marshall, Brunswick House, S. F.; Geo. A. Werner, 211 California St., S. F.; Mrs. C. Melvin, 126 Kearny St., S. F., and many others who have found relief from constipation and sick headaches. W. Vincent, of Terrence Court, S. F., writes: "I am 60 years of age and have been troubled with constipation for 25 years. I was recently induced to try J. V. S. Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I recognized it at once as an herb that the Mexicans used to give us in the early 50's for bowel troubles. (I came to California in 1850) and I knew it would help me and it has. For the first time in years I can sleep well and my system is regular and in splendid condition. The old Mexican herbs in this remedy are a certain cure in constipation and bowel troubles." Ask for

Just 24.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

For sale by Roberts & Nelson, wholesale agents for Utah, and all druggists.

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